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PROTECTION OF OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES

(Section II, chapter 9 of Agenda 21)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.21

Addendum

Attached is the revised text of Programme A of document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.21.

A. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS, INCLUDING EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONES

Basis for action

5. The coastal area contains diverse and productive habitats important for human settlements, development and local subsistence. More than half the world's population lives within 60 km of the shoreline, and this could rise to three quarters by the year 2020. Many of the world's poor are crowded in coastal areas. Coastal resources are vital for many local communities and indigenous people. The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is also an important marine area where the States manage the development and conservation of natural resources for the benefit of their people. For small island States or countries, these are the areas most available for development activities. Regarding the Exclusive Economic Zones, where there is uncertainty on sovereignty or no agreement over delimitation of the EEZ nothing in this programme area should be interpreted as prejudicing the position of the parties involved.

6. Despite national, regional and international efforts, current approaches to the management of marine and coastal resources have not always proved capable of achieving sustainable development and coastal resources and the marine environment of the littoral are being rapidly degraded in many parts of the world.

Objectives

7. Coastal States commit themselves to integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and the marine environment under their national jurisdiction. They recognize that there are external factors and phenomena importing upon the ability of States to effectively achieve this goal. To this end, it is necessary to inter alia:

a. Provide for an integrated policy and decision-making process, including all involved sectors to promote compatibility and balance of uses.

b. Identify existing and projected uses of coastal areas and their interactions.

c. Concentrate on well defined coastal management related issues.

d. Apply preventive and precautionary approaches in project planning and implementation, including prior assessment and systematic observation of the impacts of major projects.

e. Develop and promote the international development and application of methods, such as national or resource income accounting, that reflect changes in value resulting from uses of coastal and marine areas, including pollution, marine erosion, loss of resources and habitat destruction.

f. Provide access, as far as possible, for concerned individuals, groups and organizations to relevant information and opportunities for consultation and participation in planning and decision-making at appropriate levels.

Activities

Management-related:

8. Each coastal State should consider establishing, or where necessary strengthening, appropriate coordinating mechanisms (such as a high-level policy planning body) for integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas and their resources, at both the local and national levels. Such mechanisms should include consultation, as appropriate, with the academic and private sectors, NGOs, local communities, resource user groups, and indigenous people. Such coordinating mechanisms could provide inter alia for:

a. Preparation and implementation of land and water use and siting policies.

b. Implementation of integrated coastal and marine management and sustainable development plans and programmes at appropriate levels.

c. Preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas, including eroded zones, physical processes development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management.

d. Prior environmental impact assessment and systematic observation of major projects.

e. Contingency plans for human and natural disasters, including likely effects of potential climate change and sealevel rise, as well as contingency plans for degradation and pollution from anthropogenic origin, including spills of oil and other materials.

f. Improvement of coastal human settlements, especially in housing, drinking water and sewage treatment.

g. Periodic assessment of the impacts of external factors and phenomena to ensure that the objectives of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and the marine environment are met.

h. Restoration of altered critical habitats.

i. Integration of sectoral programmes on sustainable development for settlements, agriculture, tourism, fishing, ports and industries affecting the coastal area.

j. Infrastructure adaptation and alternative employment.

k. Human resource development and training.

l. Public education, awareness and information programmes.

m. Promoting environmentally sound technology and sustainable practices.

n. Development and simultaneous implementation of environmental quality criteria.

9. Coastal States should undertake measures to maintain biological diversity and productivity of marine species and habitats. Inter alia, these measures might include: surveys of marine biodiversity, inventories of endangered species and critical coastal and marine habitats; establishment and management of protected areas from anthropogenic threats; and support of scientific research.

Data and information

10. Coastal States, where necessary, should improve their capacity to collect, analyse, assess and use information for sustainable use of resources, including environmental impacts of activities affecting the coastal and marine areas. Information for management purposes should receive priority support in view of the intensity and magnitude of the changes occurring in the coastal and marine areas. To this end, it is necessary to, inter alia:

a. Develop and maintain databases for assessment and management of coastal areas and all seas and their resources.

b. Develop socio-economic and environmental indicators.

c. Conduct regular environmental assessment of the state of the environment of coastal and marine areas.

d. Prepare and maintain profiles of coastal area resources, activities, uses, habitats and protected areas based on the criteria of sustainable development.

e. Exchange information/data.

11. Cooperation with developing countries, and, where applicable, regional and subregional mechanisms should be strengthened to improve their capacities to achieve the above.

International and regional cooperation and coordination:

12. The role of international cooperation and coordination on a bilateral basis and, where applicable, within a global, regional or subregional framework, is to support and supplement national efforts of coastal States to promote integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas.

13. States should cooperate, as appropriate, in the preparation of national guidelines for integrated coastal zone management and development, drawing on existing experience including a first global conference to exchange experience in the field that could be held before 1994.

Means of implementation

Financing and cost evaluation:

[14. The total cost estimate for all countries to implement integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and EEZs is approximately $85 billion through the year 2000. The cost estimate for developing countries would be approximately $50 billion, or about $6 billion per year for 1993-2000.]

[15. Of the $6 billion annual estimated costs about $50 million per year between 1993-2000 in catalytic funding is proposed to support programmes for integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas. Of this, $36 million is proposed to assist developing countries with technical cooperation and training for institutional strengthening, improvement of databases, upgrading of research and management capacity, implementation of pilot demonstration projects and production of detailed operational guidelines, plus $6 million to address global issues. The sum of $8 million is proposed to help strengthen international and regional organizations in this field.]

Scientific and technological means:

16. States should cooperate in the development of necessary coastal systematic observation, research and information management systems. They should provide access to and transfer environmentally safe technologies and methodologies for sustainable development of coastal and marine areas. They should also develop technologies and endogenous scientific and technological capacities.

17. International, regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, should support coastal States, upon request, in these efforts, as indicated above, devoting special attention to developing countries.

Human resource development:

18. Coastal States should promote and facilitate the organization of education, and training in integrated coastal and marine management and sustainable development for scientists, technologists, managers, including community-based managers and users, leaders, indigenous people, fisherfolk, women, and youth among others. Management and development concerns, and local planning issues should be incorporated in educational curricula at all levels and public awareness campaigns, with due regard to traditional ecological knowledge and socio-cultural values.

19. International, regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, should support coastal States, upon request, in the areas, as indicated above, devoting special attention to developing countries.

Capacity-building:

20. Full cooperation should be extended, upon request, to coastal States in their efforts for capacity-building and where appropriate, capacity-building should be included in bilateral and multilateral development cooperation. Coastal States may consider, inter alia:

a. Ensuring capacity-building at the local level.

b. Consulting on coastal and marine issues with local administrations, the business community, the academic sector, resource user groups and the general public.

c. Coordinating sectoral programmes while building capacity.

d. Identifying existing and potential capabilities, facilities and needs for human resources development and scientific and technological infrastructure.

e. Developing scientific, technological means and research.

f. Promoting and facilitating human resource development and education.

g. Supporting "centres of excellence" in integrated coastal and marine resource management.

h. Supporting pilot demonstration programmes and projects in integrated coastal and marine management.